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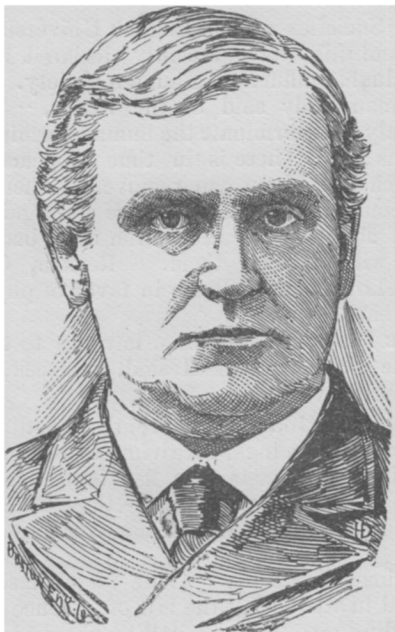
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REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, D.D.

BISHOP OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN MASSACHUSETTS.

We are indebted for the above likeness of the new Episcopal Bishop to the courtesy of *Zion's Herald* and only regret that our space will not allow the publication of the excellent article written by the editor of that paper Rev. Charles Parkhurst, which follows the cut. Dr. Brooks has been for some years a member of the American Peace Society, though not often permitted to meet with us on account of exacting public and church duties elsewhere. The distinguished members of the British Parliamentary Peace Deputation of 1887, heard his sermon in Trinity Church on the occasion of their visit to Boston with satisfaction and delight. So broad and catholic a Christian as Bishop Brooks is certain to sympathize with those who are devoted to abolishing the national and race prejudices which lead to war. The unification of the race, with Christ at the head, is an object great enough to enlist the very chiefest of men. Phillips Brooks is confessedly in the first rank of Christian ministers. His hearers are delighted to have him address himself primarily to defining and praising the good rather than analyzing and denouncing the bad that is in them. He does not afterward spare the evil, but his method is to manifest it by pointing out the grandeur of its opposite.

The celebrated Dr. Tullock heard this preacher in Boston and wrote a friend, "I have just heard the most remarkable sermon I ever heard in my life—I use the word in no American sense—from Mr. Phillips Brooks, an Episcopalian clergyman here; equal to the best of Frederick Robertson's sermons, with a vigor and force of thought which he has not always. I have never heard preaching like it, and you know how slow I am to praise

preachers. So much thought and so much life combined—such a reach of mind, and such a depth of insight and soul. I was electrified. I could have got up and shouted."

Whether Dr. Brooks will excel as much in executive and administrative wisdom and force as in pulpit eloquence he will demonstrate in the new and honorable position to which he has been called by the vote of the State Diocese.

—Mr. Blaine's despatch to Lord Salisbury, dated April 14, was published May 8, 1891. It reiterates the concession of our government, as to Behring Sea being a "closed sea," and is so conciliatory in tone that we see little to hinder the proposed arbitration.

We sympathize with those who on the ground of humanity as well as economy are opposed to the extermination of the beautiful fur seals. Unless the governments act promptly the seals will be gone forever.

—Hon. B. F. Grady, M. C., of Albertson, N. C., in response to our appeal to Congressmen on behalf of measures to perpetuate international peace, writes, "Universal Peace should stand foremost among the aims of the philanthropist and statesman and I cannot do less than wish your Society God-speed. The path to peace needs to be cleared of numerous obstructions." Mr. Grady enumerates what seems to him to be acts of injustice more injurious than war itself. We have not room to quote further, but feel quite certain all other remedies should be faithfully tried before an appeal to arms.

THE ITALO-AMERICAN DISPUTE.

One of the leading newspapers of Rome republishes our communication under date of April 10th, and introduces it by a deserved compliment to the translation as follows:

"The American Peace Society of Boston, in one of its letters to the Hon. M. Bonghi, Italian Deputy from Rome, on the organization of the third International Congress of the Peace, which will be held next autumn in Rome, makes some notable declarations on the New Orleans trouble, which in courtesy to our illustrious collaborators in America we reproduce in the good Italian in which they are written."

"Sinceramente deploriamo il recente attacco su d'Italiani fatto da una sommossa di popolaccio nella New-Orleans; ma facciamo eco ai sentimenti del signor Blaine, nostro segretario di Stato, il quale ha espressi ancora quelli assai caldi del popolo americano. L'Italia è per noi la terra della storia, ed anche di più, la terra delle promesse. Noi abbiamo profondamente simpatizzato nelle sue lotte per la libertà, per il mantenimento dell'ordine, l'elevazione del popolo e l'unificazione della nazione. La sua salvezza sta nello schivare la guerra domestica o straniera, e di sviluppare il vero progresso della nazione in ricchezza, educazione, moralità e cristianità. In queste aspirazioni Italiani ed Americani sono uniti.

"Il miglior sentimento pubblico di questi paesi sosterrà il nostro Governo nel dare quella riparazione in suo potere per qualsiasi male cagionato ai vostri concittadini dalla violenza del popolaccio, la quale dovrebbe ma non può sempre frenarsi.

"Che gli Americani in Italia, e gl'Italiani in America, possano comportarsi in modo tale da ricevere il plauso dei migliori dei loro concittadini."